

Purpose of Chapter 6

The information presented in this chapter highlights some of the more significant environmentally sensitive areas within the GRP region that could be impacted as a result of an oil spill. Consistent with the overall purpose of the GRP's, this information is only intended to provide a level of detail required during the initial phase of spill response. During an actual event, additional resource information will be available from the resource trustee agencies supporting the Environmental Unit in the Planning Section. Specific resource concerns for areas that already have designated protection strategies in Chapter 4 of the GRP may be found in the "Resources Protected" column in the matrix describing the individual strategies.

The information provided in Chapter 6 is intended for use in:

- Preparing an initial ICS 232 form (Resources-at-Risk summary) for Incident Command
- Identifying those sites where it may be necessary to implement Flight Restriction Zones in order to prevent disturbance/injury to sensitive wildlife species.
- Identifying sensitive shoreline habitats to assist SCAT teams in their initial assessments and to help personnel in the Environmental Unit in developing appropriate cleanup strategies.

Chapter 6 consists of two sets of maps and tables - one for wildlife and the other for fish, shellfish and selected sensitive marine habitats. These data are presented separately, both for ease of reading and because each of the two data sets has slightly different applications within the context of spill response.

The wildlife maps and tables present information on the location and seasonal sensitivity of key wildlife resources. Types of data included here are concentration areas for waterfowl, marine birds and shorebirds; seabird colonies; nesting areas for sensitive species such as eagles, herons and falcons; and marine mammal haulout sites. This information is intended for the rapid identification of areas where significant wildlife oiling impacts could be anticipated and to denote areas where flight restriction zones may be required to protect sensitive wildlife. Each site depicted on these maps is identified by a unique number in order to facilitate the process of communicating Flight Restriction Zone recommendations to the Operations Section in ICS. The tables accompanying the wildlife maps present information on the season(s) during which sites may be particularly sensitive to disturbance.

The fish/shellfish/marine habitat maps present general information on the location of baitfish spawning beaches, herring spawning areas, streams used by anadromous salmonids, hardshell clam concentrations, and kelp and eelgrass beds. This information will be most useful to personnel involved in assessing initial risks to fish and shellfish resources and to those conducting initial beach reconnaissance, pending availability of more detailed resource information and the formation of SCAT teams.

Because the operational uses of this information differ from those of the wildlife data, individual site identification numbers have not been assigned. Tables associated with these maps will identify the seasonal sensitivity of each resource. In addition, notes accompanying each table will provide information on the general distribution and seasonal sensitivity of those resources that are not mapped but may occur anywhere in the GRP region (ex. juvenile salmonids in shallow nearshore waters).

6. Sensitive Resource Description

The Strait of Juan de Fuca provides a wide diversity of shoreline and marine habitats, abundant food resources, exceptional water quality, and extensive cultural history. This region includes one of our state's largest seabird nesting colonies and numerous marine mammal breeding and resting sites. The nearshore region supports a large and diverse assemblage of animals because of the varied habitats which occur here. The strong mixing of nutrient-rich waters from nearby estuaries promotes high productivity and makes these waters rich feeding grounds. Kelp beds found nearshore serve as nursery areas for a variety of fish and other marine organisms. They also create protected waters for resting marine birds and waterfowl. Rocks and islands within the nearshore zone also provide critical resting and breeding habitat for seabirds and marine mammals. The dynamic intertidal zones along the Strait of Juan de Fuca shoreline support rich communities of uniquely adapted marine invertebrates, and host numerous recreational and cultural resources. Offshore waters in the Strait of Juan de Fuca seasonally support large numbers of seabirds and are important migration corridors for marine mammals.

6.1. Fish and Wildlife⁵

Birds

Numerous species of marine birds, waterfowl, and shorebirds are either residents or seasonal visitors in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Most abundant are colonial nesting species such as the rhinoceros auklet, tufted puffin, double-crested and pelagic cormorants, and glaucous-winged gulls. Major seabird nesting colonies occur on Protection and Smith Islands. Protection Island, the largest, hosts an estimated 16% of Washington's entire seabird breeding population, including as many as 17,000 breeding pairs of rhinoceros auklets. Tatoosh Island, one of our state's largest seabird colonies, lies at the western boundary of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Many birds residing here utilize the marine waters inside the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Bird distribution tends to be clustered in both nearshore and offshore waters of the Strait.

A number of smaller seabird nesting colonies for species such as pigeon guillemot and black oystercatcher are scattered throughout the region on offshore rocks, exposed rocky coasts, or on pilings. In aggregate, these represent an important contribution to the total seabird population of the region. Marbled murrelets are unique among the area's seabirds because they nest inland in old-growth forests and yet spend much of their time feeding and resting on marine waters in the nearshore environment. This species, federally listed as threatened, is of special concern since it has been shown to be highly vulnerable to oil spills. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons nest within the region and are closely associated with the marine ecosystem because of their feeding habits and resting sites. Both of these species are listed under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Marine Mammals

Five common resident species of whales and dolphins are found within the Strait of Juan de Fuca. These include gray whale, minke whale, orca, Dall's porpoise, and harbor porpoise. Another eleven species of whales or dolphins have been recorded as rare or accidental within the region. One of these, the humpback whale, is federally listed as an endangered species. The Strait of Juan de Fuca hosts one permanent resident pinniped - the harbor seal. The islands, nearshore rocks, and beaches of the Strait of Juan de Fuca provide pupping and resting sites for harbor seals, with the largest concentrations found on Protection Island, Smith Island, and Dungeness Spit. Three additional species occur as regular seasonal residents or migrants: the Stellar's sea lion (federally listed as threatened), California sea lion, and Northern elephant sea. Northern fur seals are relatively rare visitors to the area.

⁵ Information provided by the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, Spill Response and Resource Protection Team

Cape Flattery, at the western edge of this GRP region, is the northern end of the range of Washington's entire sea otter population, which extends south to Destruction Island. They are most commonly found within a mile or two of shore, especially in areas where beds of giant kelp occur. This region also supports a large population of river otters which, while not classified as marine mammals, are largely marine in their habits.

Fish and Shellfish

The Strait of Juan de Fuca and its bays and harbors support a large and varied fisheries resource. Baitfish present in the region include surf smelt, sand lance, and herring. Shellfish commonly found in the Strait of Juan de Fuca includes intertidal and subtidal hardshell/softshell calms, pink/spiny scallops, octopus, oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, geoducks, cancer crabs, pintail shrimp, redrock crab, Dungeness crab, and abalone. Sea urchins and geoducks both hold great commercial value.

Five species of salmon traverse the Strait of Juan de Fuca in their migration toward spawning grounds. There are stocks from as far away as the Deschutes River in South Puget Sound and the Fraser River in British Columbia traveling through the area. Other species such as juvenile ling cod and rockfish use eelgrass and kelp beds along the Strait for protection.

The three most important fisheries areas in the Strait are:

1. Discovery Bay. This area hosts significant adult herring spawning. Sand lance larvae are present. The area has not been surveyed for smelt. Softshell and hardshell clams, including geoducks, occur around the bay's perimeter. This is an important area for Dungeness Crab.
2. Sequim Bay. Sand lance and smelt spawn in the entire interior of the bay. Herring spawning occurs on both sides of the bay. Sand lance spawn out on the spit, where larvae also occur. Clams, shrimp, geoducks, and octopus are also found in the bay.
3. Dungeness Bay. This bay hosts smelt and herring spawning, and is also a herring holding area. Dungeness Bay is also an important location for clams and Dungeness crabs.

6.2. Other Resources

Kelp and Eelgrass⁶

Many species of algae have been identified in the rocky intertidal and nearshore areas of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Two species of brown algae dominate the extensive kelp forests of this area - bull kelp (*Nereocystis leutkeana*) and giant kelp (*Macrocystis integrifolia*). Bull kelp tends to inhabit more protected inshore waters, while giant kelp occurs in more exposed areas. Both species play a critical role in providing shelter and food resources to fish and wildlife. Large eelgrass beds occur in Sequim Bay, Discovery Bay, and at Sequim Head; eelgrass also can be found on the north side of Protection Island and from Cape George to Fort Warden.

Cultural Resources⁷

The entire Strait of Juan de Fuca offers valuable recreational experiences - from scenic headlands at Cape Flattery to popular beaches and parks in the inner Strait. Archaeological resources occur throughout the shores of the Strait. Some locations are over 3,000 years old and all have valuable historic properties. These sites are often near shore in intertidal or low bank areas, which must be considered during shoreline cleanup and remediation.

⁶ Information provided by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Aquatic Lands Division

⁷ Information provided by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

6.3. Flight Restriction Zones

Flight restriction zones have been designated in the GRP to minimize disturbance to certain wildlife species. An identified location could represent a marine mammal haulout site, a seabird or heron colony, or the individual nest of a sensitive species such as bald eagle. While some zones may be restricted year around, others will be in effect only during the months listed in the matrix.

In general, the no-fly bubble is the area within a 1,500 foot radius and below 1,000 feet in altitude around the location. Restrictions on flight are greater at the west end of the Strait of Juan de Fuca due to the presence of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and Olympic National Park. In those protected areas, non-emergency response aircraft must stay above 2,000 feet in elevation within one nautical mile of shore or offshore islands unless otherwise authorized. All aircraft, including those from the government, contractors or media, are expected to avoid these zones when restrictions are in effect. During oil spills, pilots are also asked to avoid disturbing any large concentrations of birds and other wildlife. By keeping a safe distance or altitude, pilots can prevent the accidental hazing of unaffected wildlife into oiled areas and minimize the risk of aircraft/bird collisions. Due to the density of coastal eagle nests in this region, pilots are asked to avoid low altitude flights over treeline adjacent to the beach. In addition to flight restrictions, boat and ground crews must also

remain at least 200 yards away from the boundaries of any offshore National Wildlife Refuge rocks/islands or sensitive areas identified in Section 6.5. Tribal authorities also request notification when overflights may affect culturally-sensitive areas within reservation boundaries.

6.4. Hazing

Hazing or directed harassment, is a method used to drive or herd wildlife out of an area where they are at risk of becoming oiled. Hazing techniques include the use of visual and audio devices, personnel for herding, vessels and aircraft. In the right circumstances it can be effective in protecting some wildlife species. In other cases it can be disastrous as unaffected wildlife can be driven into oiled areas, or forced to abandon nests or young.



National Marine Fisheries Service staff or their designees will perform all hazing of marine mammals other than sea otters. Before hazing can begin for all other species of wildlife, clearance must be obtained from the Washington Department of Fisheries and Wildlife and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. All hazing efforts during a spill will be directed by these agencies. The deliberate harassment of wildlife without first securing permission from these agencies is a violation of Federal and State laws.

The following information must be provided for a determination on whether hazing might be authorized in a given situation.

1. Description of the situation where hazing authorization is being sought
2. Location to be hazed
3. Species of wildlife to be hazed and number of animals
4. Methods and equipment used
5. Date and time of hazing
6. Name, phone number, radio frequency, pager number and the amount of hazing experience of the individual requesting permission

The responsible agencies will evaluate each request on a case by case basis. All hazing of marine mammals, threatened and endangered species, and all hazing by aircraft will be performed only under authority and general supervision of WDF&W, USFWS, NMFS or persons designated by these agencies. Representatives of these agencies can be contacted through the planning section of the Unified Command System during the spill event.

6.5. Flight Restriction Zones/Sensitive Wildlife

CAPE FLATTERY FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																				
NOAA Chart 18400													PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY							
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
WOC-1	Seal & Sail Rocks	Yes						Yes												
WOC-2	Mushroom Rock					Yes		Yes												
WOC-3	Tatoosh Island	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes												
WOC-4	Fuca Pillar					Yes		Yes												
WOC-5	Portage Head					Yes		Yes												
<div> <p>* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS</p> <p> Flights below 1000 feet require clearance</p> <p> Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance</p> </div>																				

CAPE FLATTERY

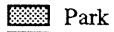
STRAITS OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

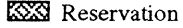
1. Pilots refer to chapter 6.3 Flight Restriction Zones
2. All ground entry within 200 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 200 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



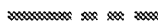
Reservation



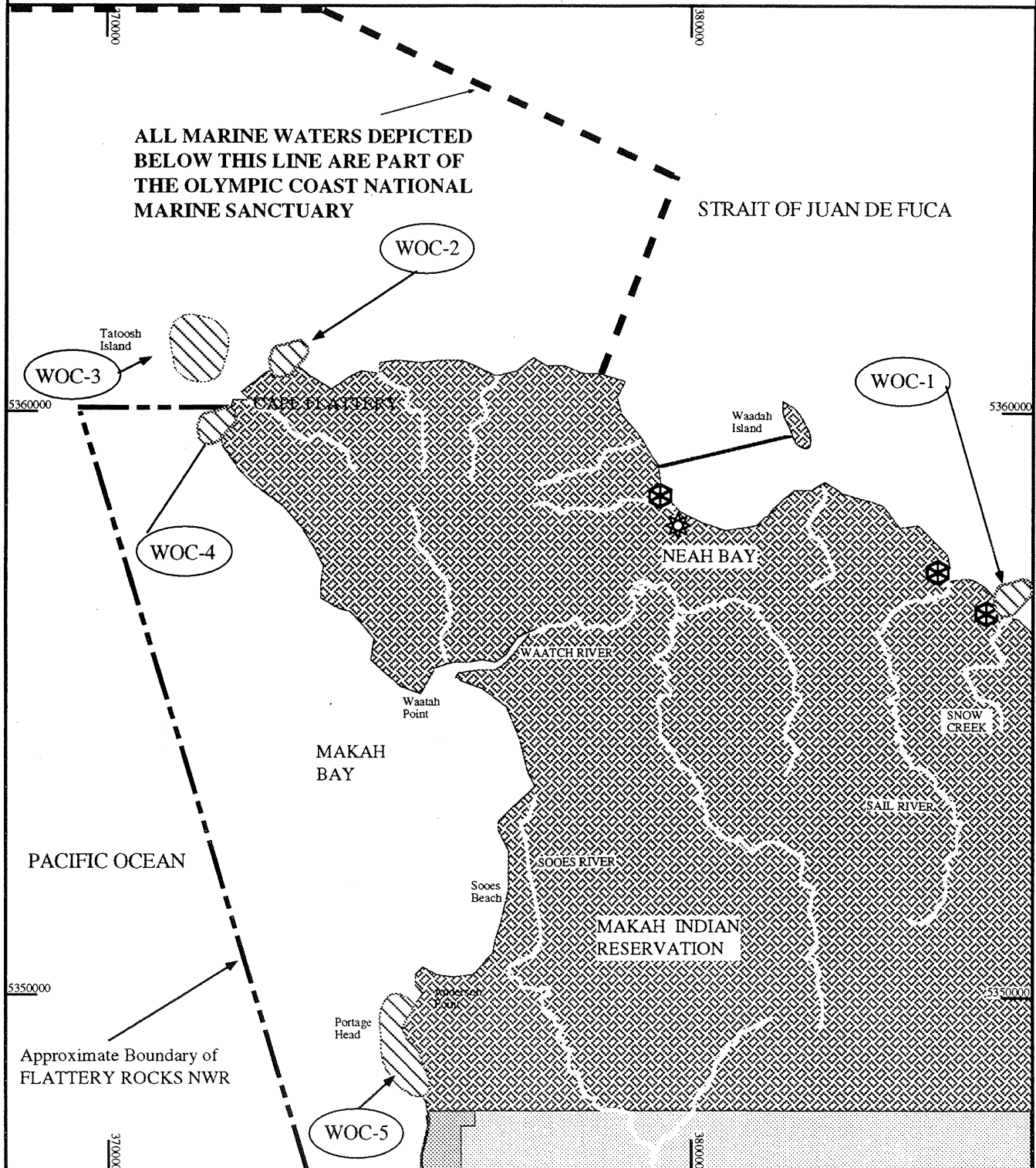
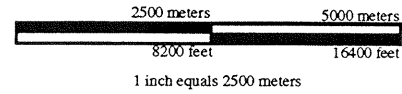
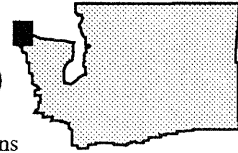
Boat Launch



Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary



SHIPWRECK POINT TO KYDAKA POINT FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																					
NOAA Chart 18400												PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY									
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	No Resources Identified																				

* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

Flights below 1000 feet require clearance

Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance

SHIPWRECK PT. TO KYDAKA PT.

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

1. Pilots refer to chapter 6.3 Flight Restriction Zones
2. All ground entry within 100 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 100 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park

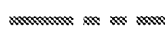
Reservation



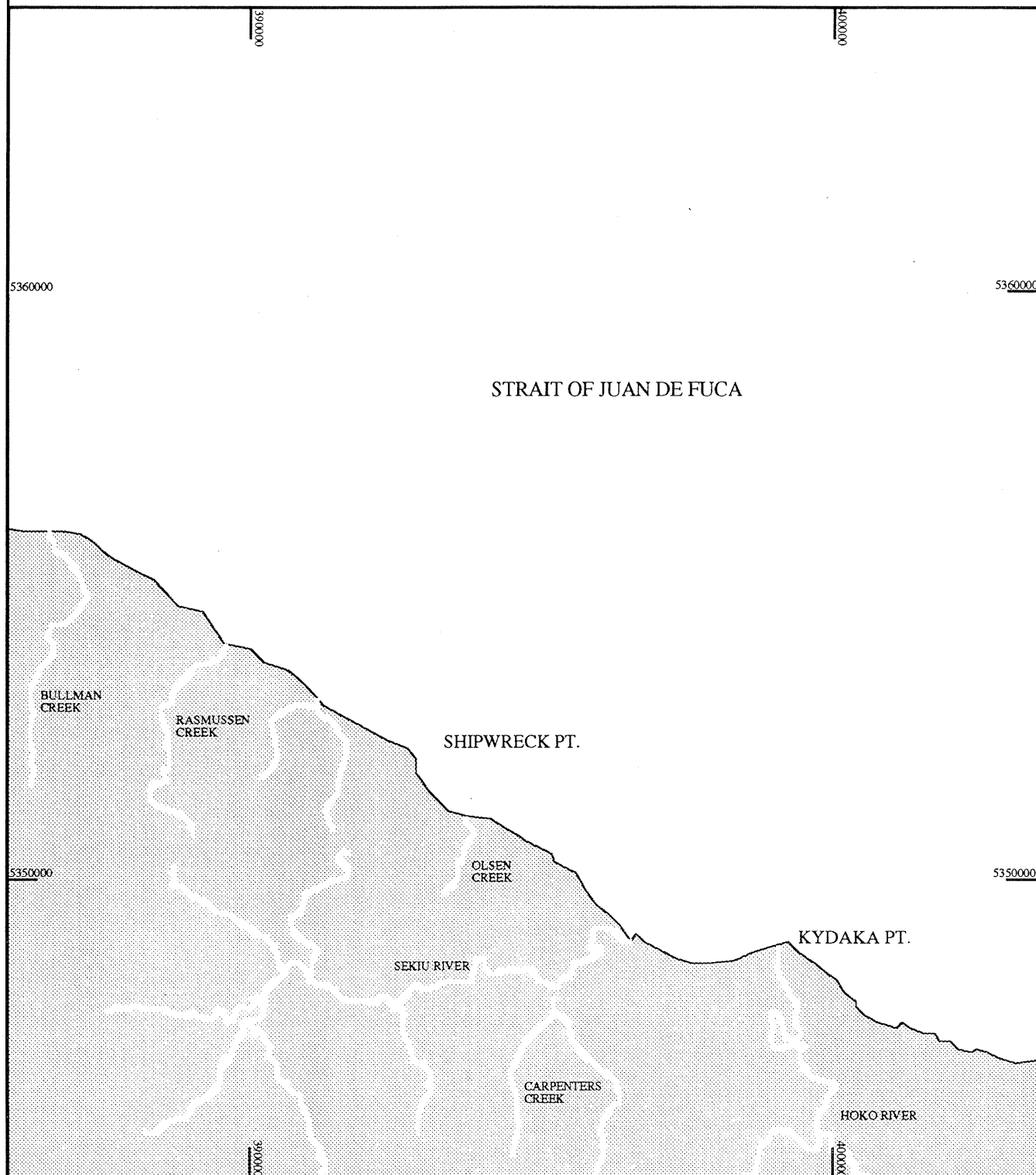
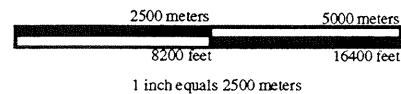
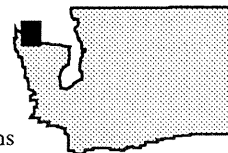
Boat Launch





Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary



CLALLAM BAY TO PILLAR POINT FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																				
NOAA Chart 18400																				
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
W-1	Slip Point				Yes	Yes		Yes												
W-2	Pillar Point			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes												
<div> <p>* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS</p> <p> Flights below 1000 feet require clearance</p> <p> Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance</p> </div>																				

CLALLAM BAY TO PILLAR PT.

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

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2. All ground entry within 100 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 100 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area

Park

Reservation

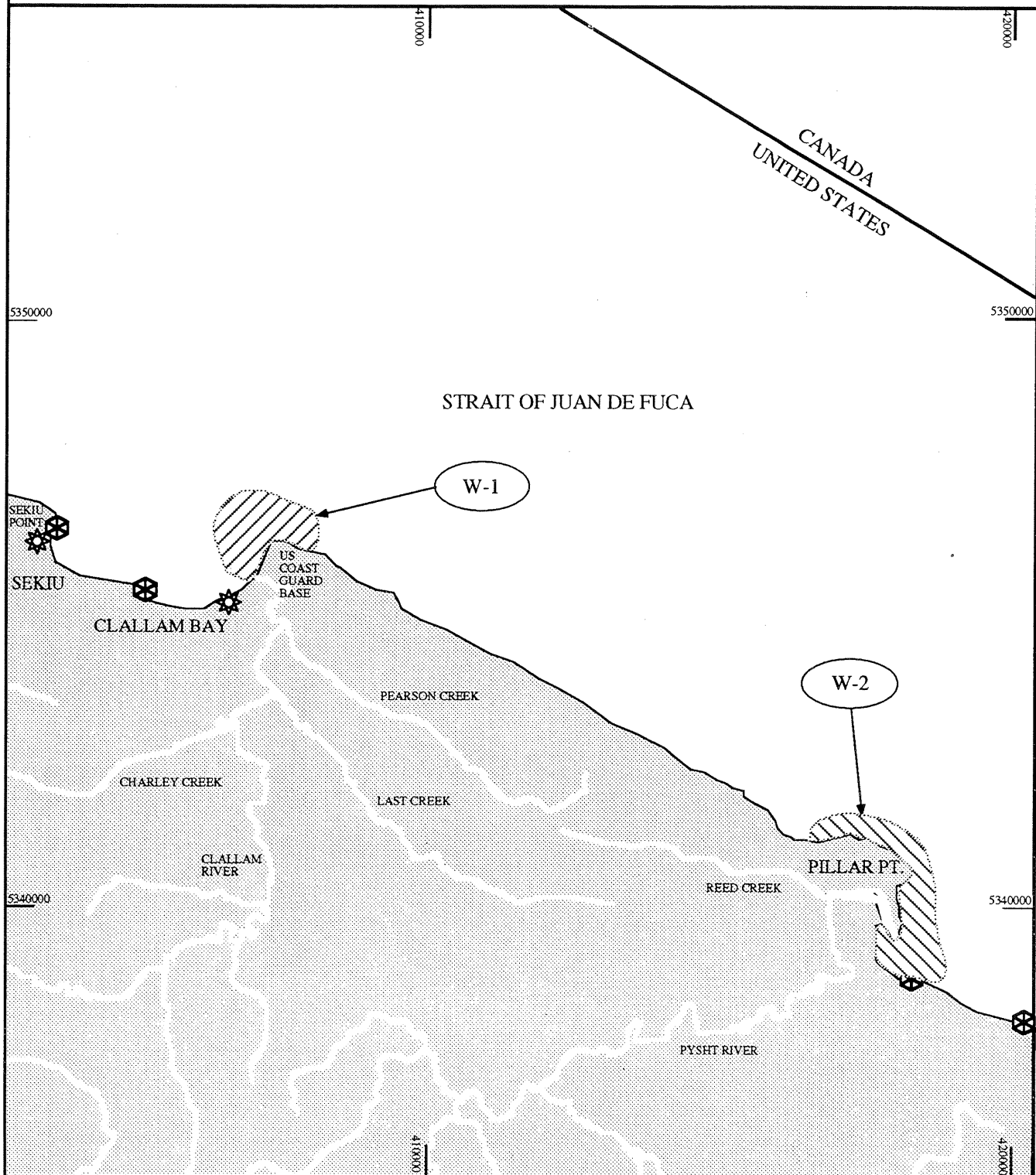
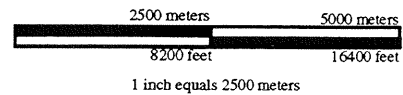
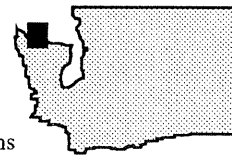


Boat Launch



Town or City

USFWS Refuge Boundary



TWIN RIVERS FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																					
NOAA Chart 18400												PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY									
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
W-3	West Twin River		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes													

* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

Flights below 1000 feet require clearance

Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance

TWIN RIVERS

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

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Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



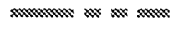
Reservation



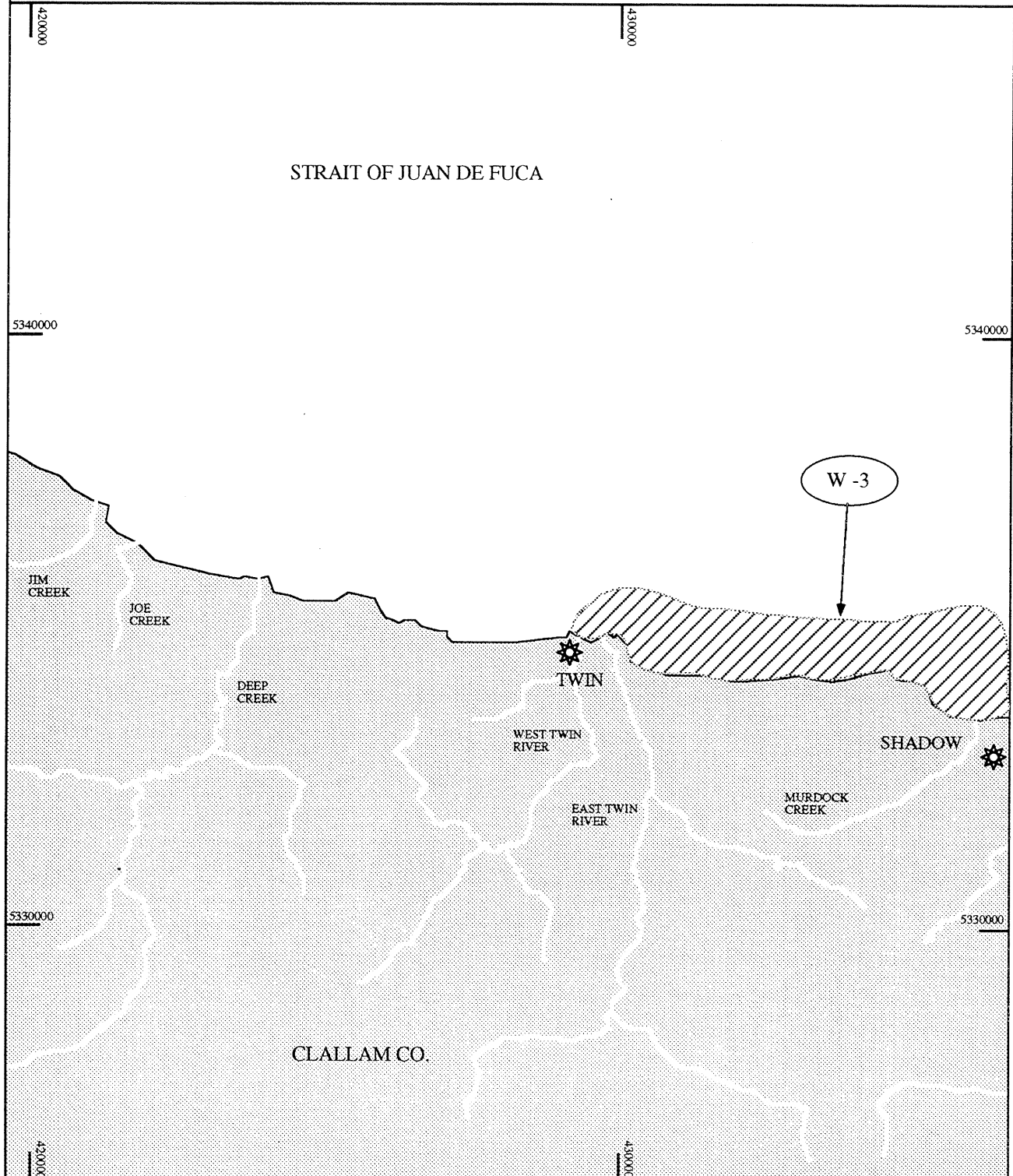
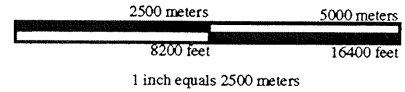
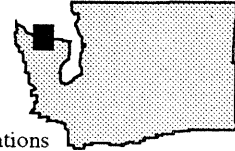
Boat Launch





Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary



SALT RIVER FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																				
NOAA Chart 18400													PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY							
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
W-3	West Twin River		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes												
W-4	Tongue Point				Yes		Yes													
<div> <p>* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS</p> <p> Flights below 1000 feet require clearance</p> <p> Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance</p> </div>																				

SALT CREEK

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

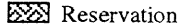
1. Pilots refer to chapter 6.3 Flight Restriction Zones
2. All ground entry within 100 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 100 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



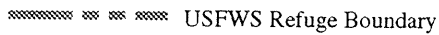
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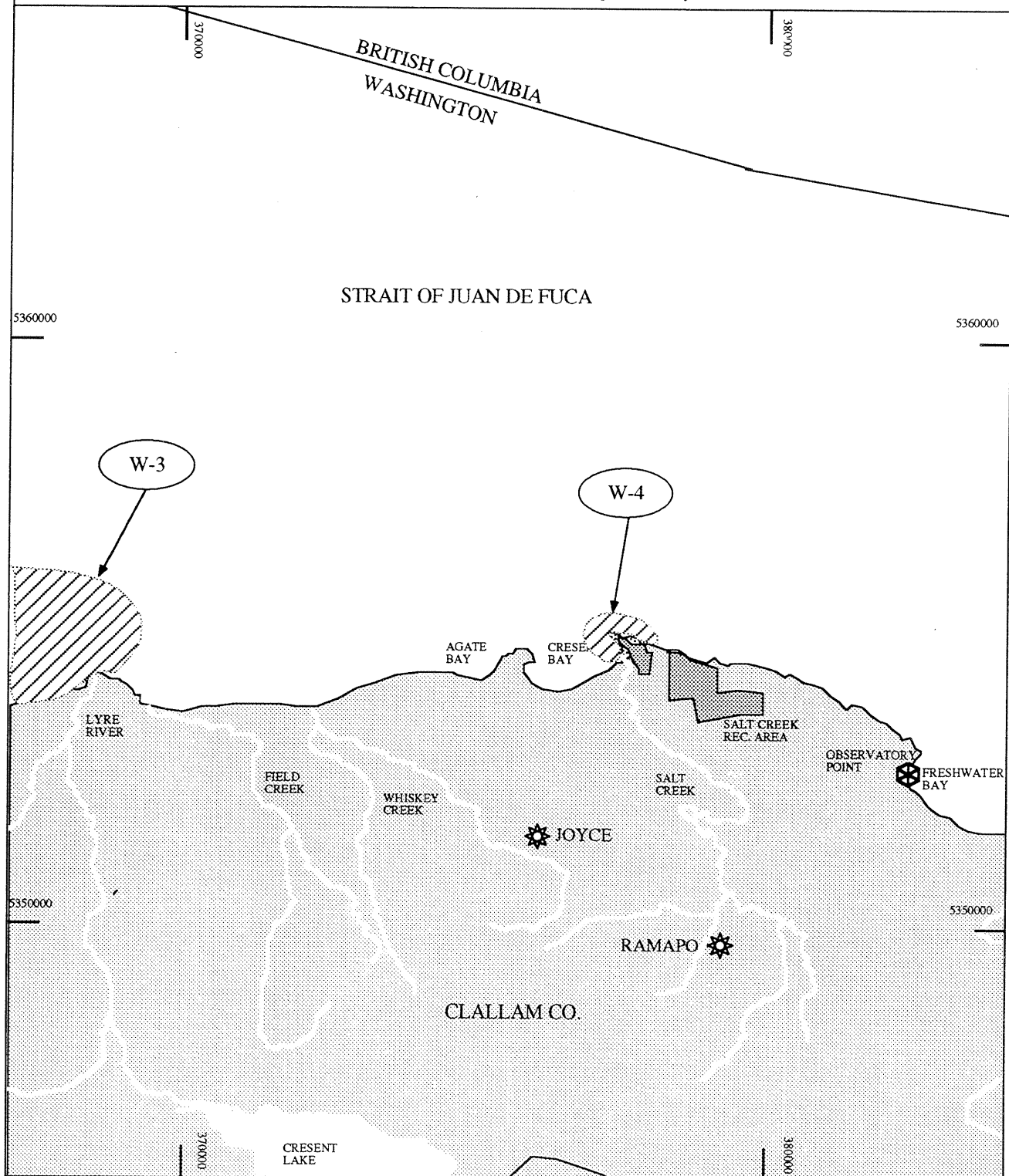
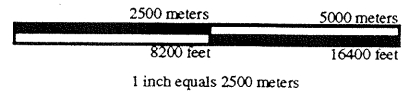
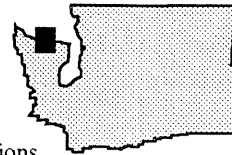
Boat Launch



Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary



PORT ANGELES FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																							
NOAA Chart 18400												PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY											
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
W-5	Angeles Point		Yes	Yes																			
W-6	Ediz Hook		Yes	Yes			Yes																
<div><div>* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS</div><div><div></div>Flights below 1000 feet require clearance</div><div><div></div>Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance</div></div>																							

PORT ANGELES

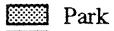
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

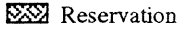
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Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



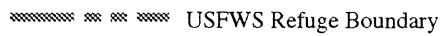
Reservation



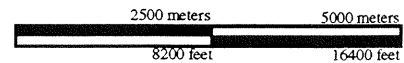
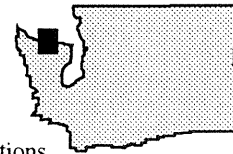
Boat Launch



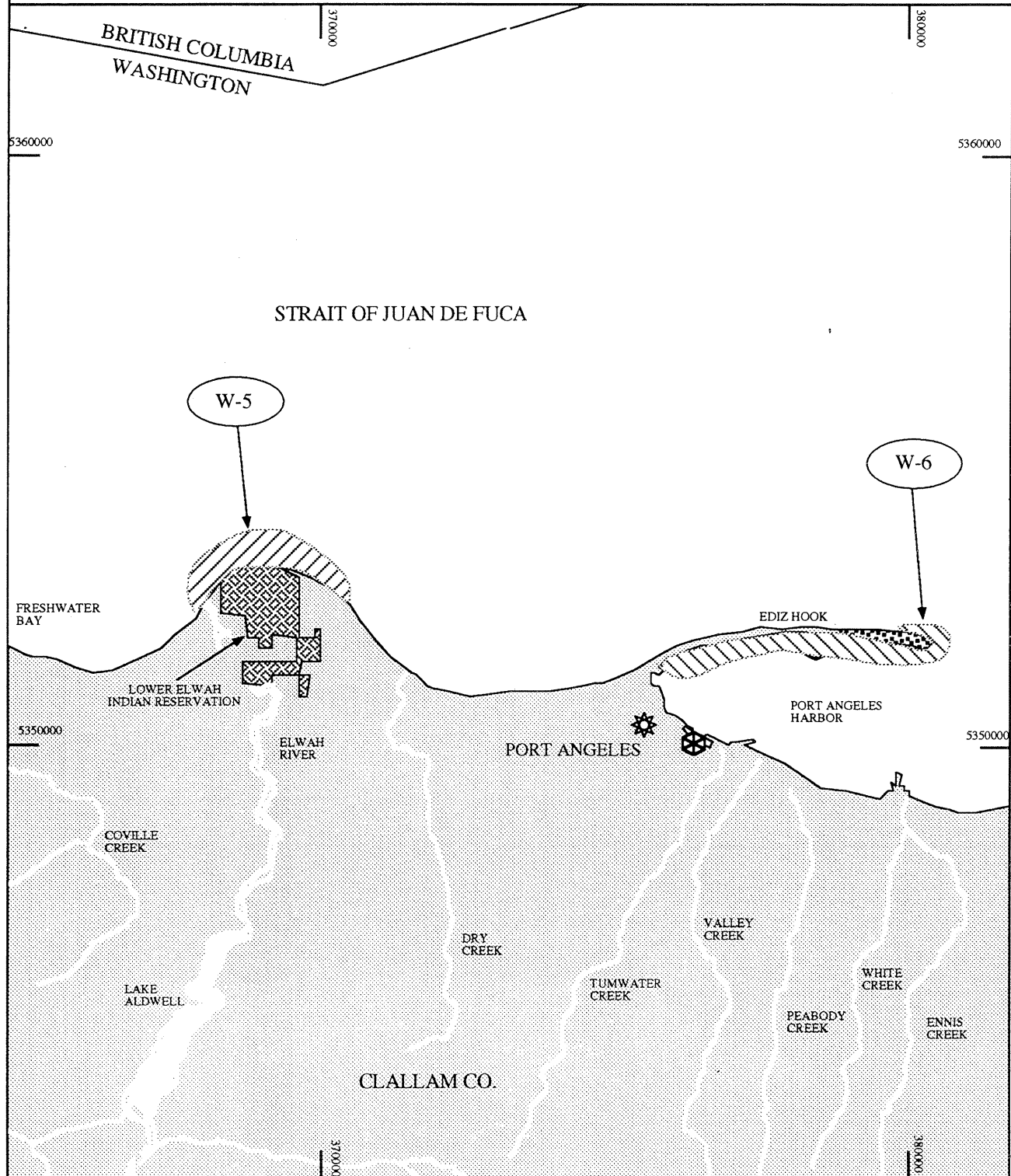
Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary





1 inch equals 2500 meters



DUNGENESS FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																				
NOAA Chart 18400													PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY							
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
W-7	Dungeness spit and bay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes												

* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

 Flights below 1000 feet require clearance

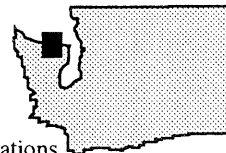
 Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance

DUNGENESS REC AREA

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

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Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



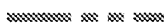
Reservation



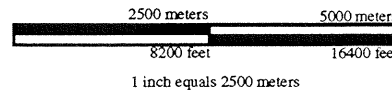
Boat Launch



Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary



5360000

370000

5360000

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

W-7

DUNGENESS
SPIT

DUNGENESS
NWR

5350000

GREEN POINT

MORSE
CREEK

BAGLEY
CREEK

SIEBERT
CREEK

MCDONALD
CREEK

5350000

CLALLAM COUNTY

380000

SEQUIM BAY FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																					
NOAA Chart 18400																					
		PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY																			
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
W-7	Dungeness Spit and Bay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes													
W-8	Sequim Bay/Kiapot Spit		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes															
W-9	Protection Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes													
<div><div>* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS</div><div><div></div>Flights below 1000 feet require clearance</div><div><div></div>Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance</div></div>																					

SEQUIM BAY

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

1. Pilots refer to chapter 6.3 Flight Restriction Zones
2. All ground entry within 200 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 200 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



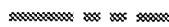
Reservation



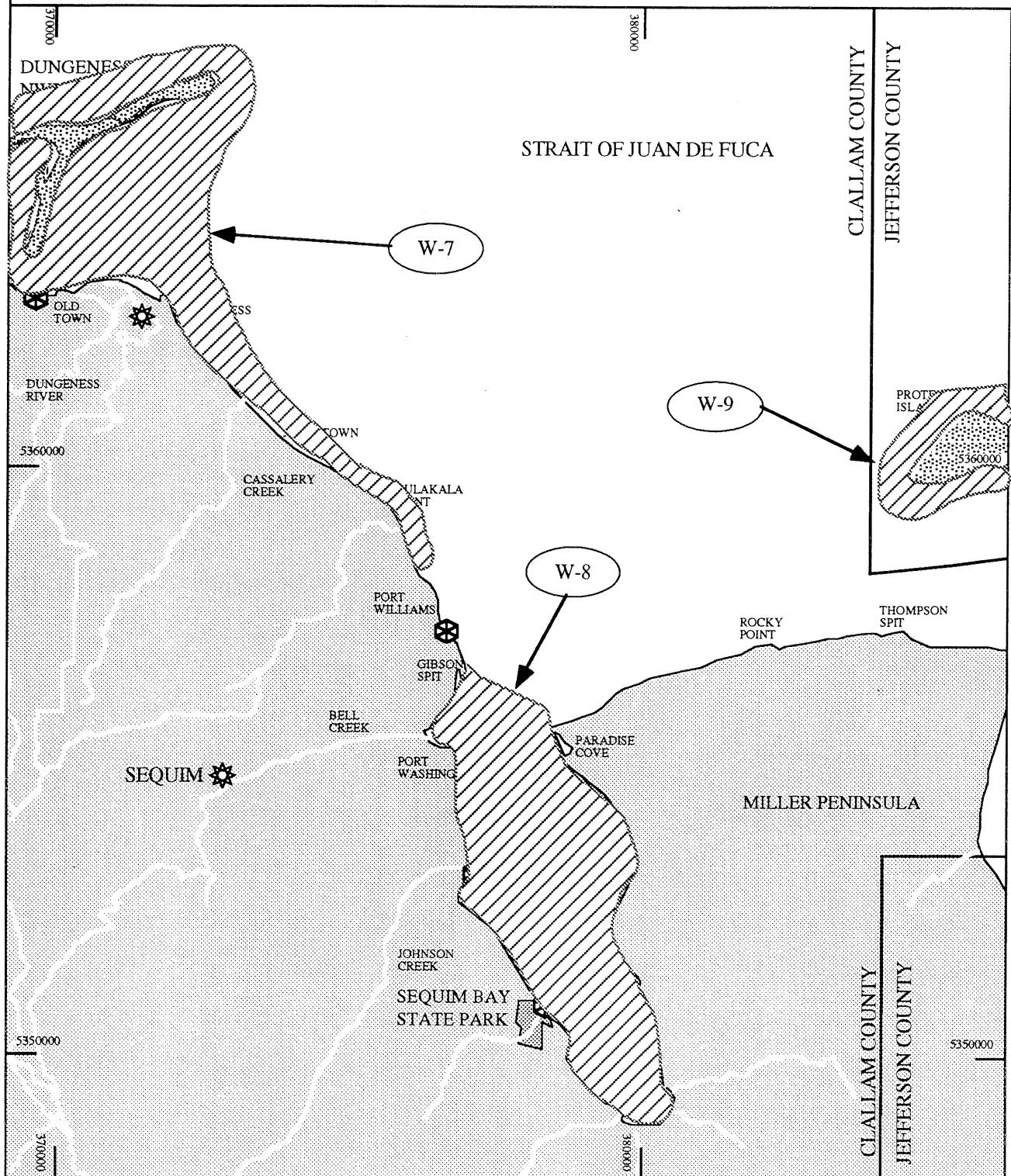
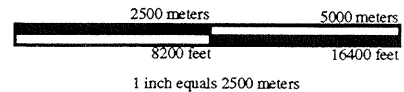
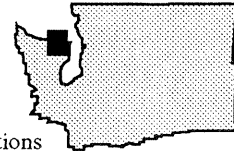
Boat Launch



Town or City





USFWS Refuge Boundary



PORT TOWNSEND FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																									
NOAA Chart 18400												PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY													
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec					
W-9	Protection Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes																	
W-10	Gardiner			Yes																					
W-11	Point Wilson			Yes																					
WAI-9	Port Townsend		Yes	Yes																					
WAI-10	Marrowstone Point					Yes		Yes																	
WAI-10A	Kilsut Hrbr Spit				Yes																				
WAI-11	Glen Cove					Yes		Yes																	
WAI-12	Kilsut Harbor			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes																	
WAI-14	Kala Point			Yes				Yes																	
WAI-15	Hadlock			Yes				Yes																	

* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

 Flights below 1000 feet require clearance

 Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance

PORT TOWNSEND

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

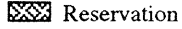
1. Pilots refer to chapter 6.3 Flight Restriction Zones
2. All ground entry within 100 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 100 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



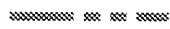
Reservation



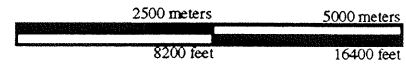
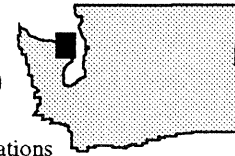
Boat Launch



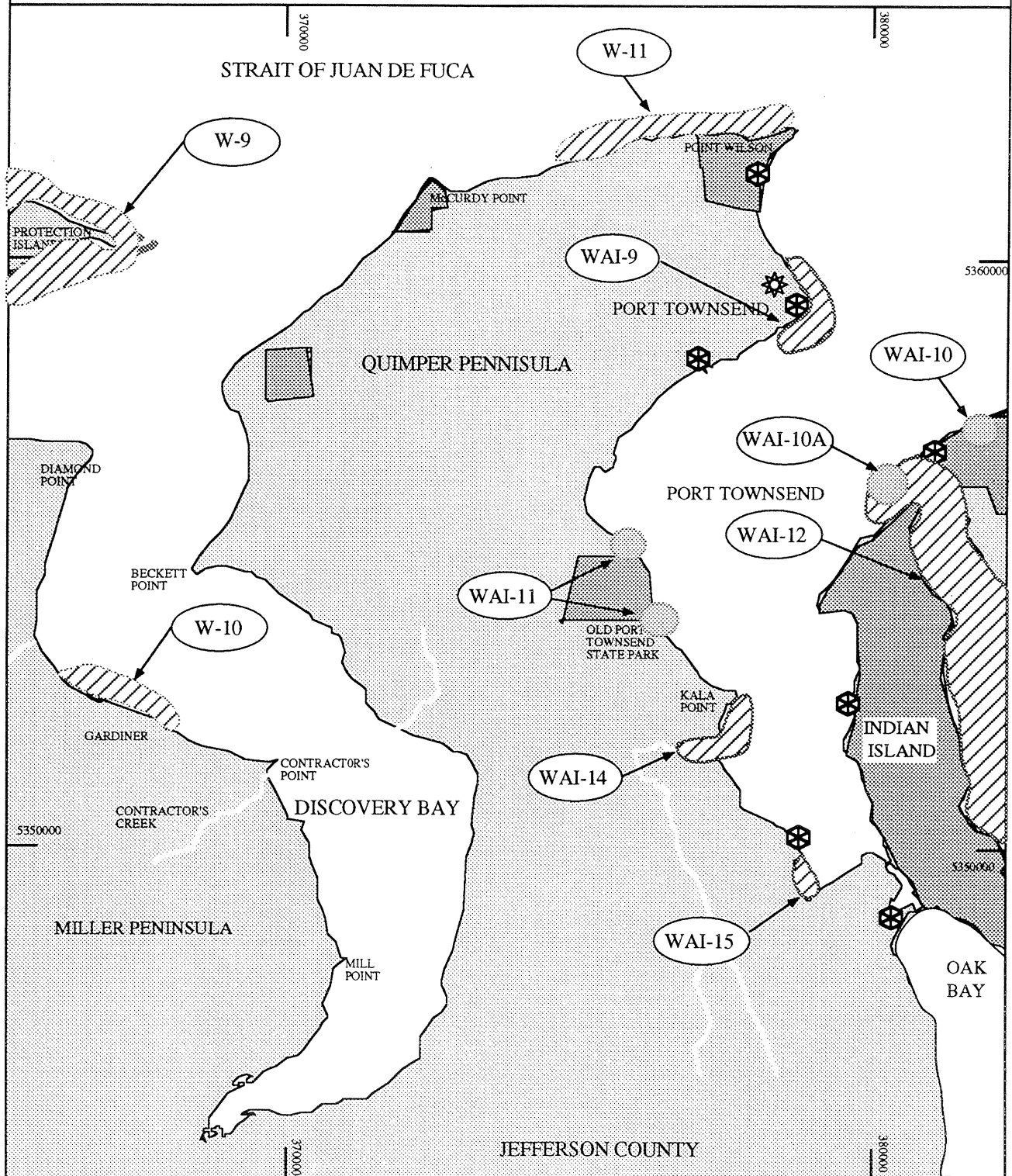
Town or City



USFWS Refuge Boundary



1 inch equals 2500 meters



SMITH ISLAND FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES/SENSITIVE WILDLIFE																					
NOAA Chart 18400												PERIOD OF SENSITIVITY									
Code	Location	Seabird Colony	Seabird Conc	Waterfowl Conc	Marine Mammal Haulout	Sensitive Nesting Species	Shorebird Conc	Flight Exclusion	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
W-12	Smith Island	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes													
WNC-17	Long Point					Yes		Yes													
WNC-33	Penn Cove		Yes	Yes																	

* FLIGHT AND GROUND ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

Flights below 1000 feet require clearance

Sensitive season - Minimize seasonal disturbance

FORT EBHEY/SMITH ISLAND

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA GRP

FLIGHT RESTRICTION ZONES FOR SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

1. Pilots refer to chapter 6.3 Flight Restriction Zones
2. All ground entry within 200 yards of sensitive nesting species is restricted
3. All boaters are requested to approach no closer than 200 yards from seal and waterfowl concentrations



Sensitive Wildlife Area



Park



Reservation



Boat Launch



Town or City

USFWS Refuge Boundary

